

CP Declares Unity Can Rout McCarthyism

"The situation is ripe for organized labor and its allies, by a united smash, to rout the McCarthyite pro-fascists and warmongers," it was declared by the national committees of the Communist Party. The committee, in a statement on McCarthyism signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, declared:

THE REDBAITING ATTACK by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, aided by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, upon ex-President Harry S. Truman in the Harry Dexter White case emphasizes afresh the growing fascist danger in the United States. For this is the deadly meaning of the long list of Smith, Taft-Hartley and McCarran acts, the wholesale jailings of Communist leaders, the thought-control loyalty tests in the industries, schools, and government services, the monstrous deportation of large numbers of foreign-born workers, the many attacks upon the Negro people, and the endless witchhunting and ideological terrorism that are increasingly evident in every feature and phase of our national life. The name of this growing fascist beast is McCarthyism.

Behind the fanatical anti-Communist, anti-Soviet crusade of Hitler and Mussolini was a drive towards war, and it led their peoples finally to overwhelming disaster. And that is the sinister significance of McCarthyism, the pro-fascist, anti-Communist crusade in this country. It, too, would lead people to catastrophe.

McCarthyism has an organic

relationship with the frenzied preparations for aggressive war now going on in the United States—the ringing of the Soviet Union and People's China with air bases, the sabotage of peace in Korea, the attempt to extend the war in Indo-China, and the squandering of endless billions of the American people's money in an insane attempt to dominate the world through a vast international military organization. McCarthyism points towards atomic war and national devastation.

TRUMAN was correct when stated that the Eisenhower Administration has "embraced McCarthyism." And the full truth is even more sinister. The Administration, with its whole complex of foreign and domestic policies, is spawning McCarthyism wholesale. Dulles and Brownell, not to mention scores of other Republican leaders, are the political blood brothers of Senator McCarthy. Such men should have no place in our government.

The immediate purpose of the unprecedented attack upon ex-President Truman is to divert the people's attention from the rising dangers with which the

(Continued on Page 5)

3 CP Sections Act Early on Fund Plea

There was an immediate response Friday from three Communist Party sections to that Party's State Committee plea, in Thursday's paper, to all its sections to raise at least \$50 for the Daily Worker's \$80,000 fund campaign.

A section in Maspeth, Long Island, came up with the \$50. Two others—in the Bronx River area and West Highway area of Brooklyn—brought \$25 and promised the other \$25 within a few days.

This is a quick beginning. Since we are informed there are a few hundred such sections, however, it is hardly scratching the surface as yet.

The garment workers were up again with \$56-\$10 from one worker to be credited to John Pittman; \$20 from another for Pitt-

Received Friday	\$ 476.00
Total so far	46,513.00
Still to go	13,487.00

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

man; \$5 from a third for Pittman; \$20 for Virginia Gardner for her swell series on the Rosenbergs; \$1 for George Morris; \$5 from a garment presser.

Of this money, \$46 was picked up by our tireless representative among the garment workers just by meeting people in the street on her lunch hour. Garment workers have now contributed some \$2,100 to the campaign.

Workers belonging to the furriers joint board came up with \$30, making it \$76 from fur workers during the week. There was little response from this group of our supporters before the past week. We hope this is breaking the ice.

A group of white collar workers gave us \$30 earlier, but was not acknowledged. There is \$2 from a printer.

Why Canada Refuses to Turn Over Gouzenko, Their 'Bentley,' to U. S.

By MILTON HOWARD

Behind Canada's stubborn refusal to let the professional "finger man," Ivo Gouzenko, come to the United States to put on a "Whittaker Chambers-Bentley" show for the McCarthyites is the fact that the big McCarthyite "spy" fraud used by the GOP against the Democratic Party is no longer believed anywhere even in the "free world."

It has been obvious to the press in London, Paris and in

Canada that the case against Harry Dexter White is a fraud, without the slightest foundation in evidence. That is what their editorial opinion has stated—there was never any proof that White was guilty of anything. It is this determination of the COP-McCarthyite forces in the Eisenhower administration to wage a political war on the Democrats with an obvious fraud which alarms them.

The press overseas smells the

advance of fascism in it and, with this, the advance of a "war-at-any price" group of fanatics. They are afraid that behind the White case forgery there will loom new war provocations which can drag them into wars they do not want.

HERE ARE THE facts in the Gouzenko business.

Gouzenko, an obscure clerk in the Soviet embassy at Ot-

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 233
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, November 23, 1953
Price 10 Cents

CP Expelled Stoolie For McCarthy in 1949 On Financial Charges

By OTIS A. HOOD

(Otis Hood has been a candidate of the Communist Party for various political offices in Massachusetts.)

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Senator Joseph McCarthy and his Committee counsel Roy Cohen conspired last week to put over an out-and-out fraud in the carefully coached testimony of William Teto. Teto's new role as fingerman against union men comes as no surprise. I recall that in 1949 he was expelled from the Communist Party as a stoolie and informer, for personal dishonesty and for financial irregularities.

It is obvious that with the connivance of McCarthy, he perjured himself when he testified under oath that he is a member of the Communist Party "at the present time," or that he is a "recording secretary" of a Communist club, or that he has direct knowledge of individuals as being presently members of the Communist Party.

Teto never worked at the GE plant in Lynn, and has not worked in the GE plant in Fitchburg since shortly after the war. He has been shunned by all honest trade unionists for many years because of his disreputable character.

The rest of his testimony is just as phony and designed to aid Sen. McCarthy's union busting objectives, and also to earn Teto a fast buck à la Philbrick.

It is no accident that stoolies, Sen. McCarthy and "Charlie McCarthy" all appear on the local scene as the answer of the Republican Administration to growing layoffs in Lynn, Springfield, Lawrence and elsewhere. Republicans are going to learn that phony spy scares will not win them the elections in 1954.

'SPY' SMEAR EXPOSED

BOSTON, Nov. 22 (FP).—None of the General Electric Co. workers subpoenaed here by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's investigations subcommittee had access to govern-

(Continued on Page 8)

CHARGE BROWNELL DOCTORED FBI DATA

Did Attorney General Herbert Brownell doctor the "secret FBI files" on Harry Dexter White in order to frame the dead White as "a spy?"

Columnist, Stewart Alsop, in his nationally syndicated column, strongly hints that Brownell faked the FBI documents in the form that he read them over the air on his TV appearance before the Jenner Committee.

Regarding Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover's claim to the American people—unbacked by facts—that the dead New Dealer, White, was a "spy," Alsop writes:

"Moreover, Brownell has failed to prove this grave accusation. This failure is underscored by Brownell's omission of a

key statement—to the effect that the FBI could not 'prove or disprove' the charges against White—from the FBI report which he summarized in such detail. Truman did not 'know' that White was a 'Russian spy,' and unproved charges cannot legitimately equated with knowledge of guilt."

Thus, it now appears that FBI reports used by Brownell against White were even flimsier than they showed themselves to be when he read them on the air—when they proved exactly nothing except that Bentley had accused him.

The FBI—if Alsop is correct—never dared even to assert to Truman that White was ever guilty of anything except being a New Dealer.

Thompson in Court Today; Removal from City Jail Demanded

Robert Thompson, Communist leader who was slugged with a lead pipe in the Federal Detention House Oct. 23, will make his first appearance in court this morning (Monday) since the near-fatal assault.

Thompson will be brought before Federal Judge Edward Dimock in Room 318 of the U. S. Court House at Foley Square at 10:30 a.m. today from the city prison.

Counsel for Thompson on Saturday obtained a habeas corpus writ from Judge Thomas Murphy. The writ, returnable this morning, seeks the transfer of Thompson from the City prison to Federal custody. Thompson was shifted to the City prison from the Bellevue Hospital prison ward Thursday afternoon.

In a detailed affidavit filed with (Continued on Page 8)



THOMPSON

Is UN Censure of Israel Prelude to Intervention?

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22.—If the Security Council next Tuesday adopts a U.S.-British-French resolution to censure Israel for the recent massacre in the Jordan village off Kibya, it will provide the three Atlantic bloc powers with a pretext for armed intervention against Israel and the Arab States.

The vote of censure would be a step toward attempting to establish armed forces under the UN flag along the Israeli-Arab borders.

This would enable the U. S. State Department to press its objectives of a Middle Eastern military alliance under the respectable guise of a UN project. Such was the method used to obtain UN sanction of Washington's intervention in Korea in 1950.

Washington and London have sought such a pretext ever since it became apparent that the Arab States would not participate in their projected "Middle East Command."

Last October Gen. Vagn Bennike, the Danish chief of staff of the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, proposed to the Lebanese government that such an "international army" be set up to patrol the frontiers, ostensibly to prevent further border incidents. Gen. Bennike said the United States and Britain would approve of such a measure.

But even if the plans of armed intervention are stopped short of their goal, the vote of censure, in the absence of any constructive measures for achieving a peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Arab tension, cannot but increase the likelihood of further border clashes. This is admitted by all observers here, including some delegates.

And the continuation of tension lends itself to further pressure on the governments of the Middle Eastern countries by Britain and the U. S. As the two big powers struggle for advantage, the pressure is intensified.

The State Department has already circulated rumors here that the vote of censure on Israel was Britain's idea, which the U. S. only reluctantly agreed to support. The objective of Downing Street, it is alleged, is to gain access to



SHMUEL MIKUNIS

General Secretary
Communist Party of Israel

the Mediterranean for its puppet Jordan regime.

But light is thrown on the State Department role in this dirty business by resolutions adopted Oct. 25-16 by the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party. The Israeli Communists charged that the government and backers of the Ben Gurion government worked in collusion with the State Department to aggravate tension as a means of allowing the further subjugation of Israel to the U. S. trusts.

The American and British imperialists try to implement their policy of plunder and war preparation at the expense of the blood and bread of the Jewish and Arab peoples, with the help of their agents, the rulers of Israel and the Arab states," the Communists declared.

"They strive to achieve military occupation of all countries of the Middle East. These criminal ends have been served and are being served by the Conciliation Commission and the imperialist ob-

**Say Air Force
Violates Ban
On Bus Jimcrow**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The National Council of the Churches of Christ threw its support this week to a dynamic "non-segregated" program to clean up the nation's slums.

The church organization, representing 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox faiths, called for a slum rehabilitation program through strict enforcement of local, county and state housing laws, in a resolution approved by the Council's 125-member general board.

The resolution urged "more and better housing" for minority groups. It said "ways must be found" to increase "non-segregated" housing and the rehabilitation of housing for non-segregated use."

"We appeal to all church members to support every sound and reasonable effort to put an end to the exclusion of any person on account of race, color, creed, or national origin or ancestry from equal opportunity to rent or purchase living accommodations," it said.

The council asked for a "national housing program" that would be "well-planned, integrated."

"Millions of Americans," said the Council, "dwell in indecent and overcrowded housing" in "congested slum areas" throughout the nation, it said. These people are deprived of the "elementary necessities for wholesome community, family and personal living."

The resolution was proposed by Charles Taft, brother of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

servers" by the common declaration of the imperialist powers of May 1950, in which they nominated themselves uninvited guardians of the Middle East, the enslaving agreements according to Truman's "Point Four" and "grants-in-aid" by the "regional water projects" and so forth.

"American and British imperialism, as well as the government of Israel and the governments of the Arab States, all subject to the imperialist warmongers, bear the direct and full responsibility for the bloodshed and the incidents on the borders of Israel, for endangering security in this part of the world."

"The cold-blooded mass murder in the Arab village of Kibya created still more convenient conditions for imperialist intervention and pressure. This adventurous and unscrupulous operation has assisted imperialism and has enabled it to advance plans for widening the demilitarized zone along the border and for seizing it by imperialist armed forces."

"The Kibya adventure was intended to make Israel hated in the Middle East, to increase her isolation and her dependence on the rulers of Washington, to pave the way for capitulation to them. The Kibya murder has clearly shown that the enemies of the Arab people are also the enemies of the Jewish people."

The Communists called on all patriotic forces in Israel, "irrespective of nationality and political opinion," to unite in an anti-imperialist front. It proposed a series of steps including a policy of boycotting the UN Conciliation Commission and foreign "observers" and their ouster from the country; to stop the policy of national oppression against the Arab population; to begin direct negotiations with Arab states without imperialist mediation; to support the aspirations and fight of the Arab peoples.

Arrest Frachon After Addressing Paris Gathering

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Benoit Frachon, 61, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor, was arrested today on charges of "plotting against the security" of France.

Frachon, a member of the French Communist Party's Central Committee, was arrested after his first public appearance in months at a labor hall.

Frachon, cheered wildly when he appeared, made a speech, then watched the remainder of the session at the congress on the Seine department section of the Confederation here.

Police waiting around the hall seized him afterward.

Although Frachon had been underground, L'Humanité and other Communist publications had been printing his articles.

Reuther-McDonald Rift Marked Parley

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—The 15th convention of the CIO ended here Friday with reelection of its officialdom amidst the same spiritless atmosphere that marked the start of the parley.

The virtual absence of the traditional demonstrations or even prolonged applause or lengthy nominating speeches reflected the continued rift between the forces of president Walter Reuther and of David J. McDonald, the steelworkers' president.

McDonald, who was absent during most of the convention, mostly occupied with his joint tour of plants with Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel, showed up during the brief morning session. But he demonstratively took no part in applauding the nominees or voting for them, at one point was off the platform "kibitzing" with some staff people while James B. Carey was being reelected secretary-treasurer.

McDonald gave no hint of his next move in the "war of nerves" against Reuther.

John Riffe, executive vice-president, is the steel union representative of the three top CIO officers.

Shortly before the convention adjourned, the delegates completed action on the book of 64 resolutions submitted by the resolutions committee.

Among them was one for a "Guaranteed Annual Wage" essentially a plan for employer-financed supplementary unemployment insurance. Speaking on the resolution, Reuther said the guaranteed wage is "the next basic concern" of the automobile workers, and will be pressed as the main demand in the 1955 negotiations.

The convention also adopted a 20-point document titled, "Highlights of Legislative Program," which summarized the CIO's objectives. Those points were already approved under separate resolutions. One point calls for "repeal or drastic amendment of the Subversive Activities Control Act to eliminate its unworkable and repressive features."

Another section, based on a lengthy resolution already passed earlier, calls for "replacement" of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act with a law that eliminates the discriminatory provisions. The CIO endorsed the Lehman bill (S-2585) to achieve this end.

In line with the earlier resolution adopted, no reference is made to "liberalizing" amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. The object is "replacement" of the law by one "patterned substantially after the Wagner Act."

A sharp debate broke out on the convention floor when a long resolution titled "Regional Develop-

ment and Conservation" came up for adoption. The officials of the Utility Workers Union, as in the past two conventions, rose to object to the sections favoring public power ownership. They held that utility unions have better collective bargaining relations with private utility owners than with TVA and similar governmental authorities.

William J. Pachler, president of the utility union, frankly admitted that "we see eye to eye with the lobbyists of the utilities on this point." He objected to the attacks upon the union from other CIO sources, and said that "some people even think we get payoffs" from the companies. He said this was a "commie" attitude.

Despite the Utility union's defeat on this issue at previous conventions, with only its own votes against the resolution, each of its top leaders insisted on delivering a lengthy speech against public ownership of power. Admonitions from Reuther that the convention's time was fast running out didn't seem to bother them. Nor did Reuther's proposal that he "sit down" with them and discuss the matter have an effect. Their attitude seemed more belligerent than at earlier conventions. This union's leadership has been recently negotiating with the AFL's electrical union for a possible merger.

While almost all resolutions passed, and there wasn't even a restatement, with some revisions, of past resolutions, two resolutions were neither recommended nor passed, and there wasn't even a mention of the subjects.

One was the annually approved Industry Council Plan — the late Philip Murray's most favored program — which embodied Roman Catholic Church policy in labor. That resolution seems to have gone with Murray to the grave.

The other resolution, which passed last year along with several vicious speeches in its support, was titled, "Soviet Anti-Semitism." That fake charge was conveniently forgotten.

2,000 End Transit Strike

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—Transportation workers today ended a wildcat strike after hurried talks between officials of the City Transit Commission and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Some 2,000 conductors, motorists and drivers voted to end the work stoppage after union leaders warned the Commission was threatening to have the brotherhood declared as a bargaining agent.

The strikers were demanding more pay and better working conditions. They were assured their complaints would be taken up by the city council.

Lumber Worker's Productivity Up Almost 100%

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, Wash., Nov. 22.—The average lumber worker produces as much in 14½ hours today as he did in 25 hours in 1924, a fact bulletin, issued by CIO International Woodworkers Local 23-75, declares.

The bulletin cites employer, state and federal figures to prove the number of hours required to produce 1,000 board feet of lumber-stump to cars has been cut 42 percent in the past 28 years.

In the logging end of the industry, the boost in productivity has been even greater than in the sawmills, the bulletin says.

"The logger now produces as much in 5 hours, 45 minutes, as

he produced in 12 hours in 1924. He produces over twice as much per 8 hour day now, as he produced 28 years ago," the report says.

"It should also be remembered that the logger now travels at least 2 hours per day, all on his own time. While the employer has succeeded in getting twice as much production out of him, he has also forced the logger to lengthen his actual working day by at least two hours, by not allowing him travel time.

"It should be borne in mind that the difference in timber, kind of lumber cut, etc., as compared with 1924, and it will be seen that a much greater increase (in productivity) in both

logging and sawmills) than is apparent has taken place."

The union counts in working hours of maintenance and road crews and cookhouse gang in figuring time required to produce 1,000 feet of logs in 1924 and in 1952. Then it adds the time to produce 1,000 feet of lumber in the mill with these results:

1924
Logging—12 manhours.
Sawmill—13 manhours.
Total—25 manhours per thousand board feet.

1952
Logging—5.74 manhours.
Sawmill—8.82 manhours.
Total—14.56 manhours per thousand board feet.

Negro Press Denounces Brownell's 'Dirty Politics'

By ABNER W. BERRY

ALMOST unanimously, the nationally-circulated Negro newspapers struck back this week at the "dirty politics" of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and the Republican leaders in seeking to make political capital through prosecuting a dead man.

After deriding Brownell for his antics with "the corpse of Harry Dexter White," whom the Attorney General accused of "being a spy," and after castigating Brownell's assertion that former President Truman "knowingly appointed the spy," the Chicago Defender adds:

"It's time for somebody to start investigating the investiga-

tors. In the first place, one important fact is being overlooked which is (a) basic concept of our local system.

"Harry Dexter White was suspended of being a spy. He was never convicted of being one. He died of heart failure before any official investigation could get under way.

(Actually all of the evidence the FBI had against White was presented to a grand jury in 1947. It was the same grand jury which indicted the first 12 Smith Act defendants, but it returned no true bills against White.—A.W.B.)

Brownell, who has been termed the strategist of the Republican Party, really tossed

everything to the wind in an effort to recoup the failing favor of the party. In so doing he reached a new low in 'dirty politics' when he accused President Truman of attempting to cover up for White despite an FBI report on his activities."

And the Defender closes with this advice to those who want to protect us from subversion:

"If they (the investigators) want to investigate something, why don't they send a committee to investigate the legalizing of Confederate Flag Day in Alabama, and lay off Harry?"

The Baltimore Afro-American editorial accuses Brownell of attempting to "rip the Fifth Amendment from the Constitu-

tion, thus compelling the American people to become a vast body of steel pigeons." Continuing, the Afro states:

"... We do not believe the evil they (Communists) can do can be half as disastrous as his (Brownell's) proposal to tear down the Constitutional safeguards to individual freedom.

"One of the basic tenets of our Constitution is that no individual citizen can be compelled to testify against himself.

"Certainly the loud baying of political bloodhounds on the trail of a handful of Communists should not stampede us into changing it."

If Congress follows Brownell, the Afro predicts that investigat-

ing committees and Brownell could not only "terrorize a few Communists, but Democrats, Republicans, Jews, colored Americans and Episcopalians as well."

EARL BROWN'S COMMENT
Councilman Earl Brown, in his weekly comment in the New York Amsterdam News, comments:

"Attorney General Herbert Brownell has taken over Senator Joe McCarthy's racket of convicting citizens without proof. Though he is the nation's chief law enforcement agent, he has given America's fundamental concept of justice—due process of law—a swifter kick than Mc-

(Continued on Page 6)

'Name-Calling' Becomes Major Issue for U.S. Delegate at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Whether this august world organization would return tomorrow to the consideration of problems of peace, freedom and social advance depended on the United States delegation.

Last Friday the attention of the delegates of 80 member-states was diverted to the Legal Committee, where the United States delegate provoked a row over a question of manners.

The U. S. delegate insisted that the Polish chairman of the Committee address the representative of Chiang Kai-shek as the "Delegate of China."

The chairman, Poland's Juliusz Katz-Suchy, having listened to the U. S. delegate's labored ar-

gumentation, replete with references to the UN Rules of Procedure, declined to oblige. Let's get on with the business before the Committee, the representative of Poland urged.

But the U. S. delegate was not to be turned aside. The Committee chairman MUST call the Formosan regime's representative "the Delegate of China."

"I am against discrimination," proclaimed the U. S. delegate, "whether based on race, color or the part of the world from which someone comes or the fact that the Chairman of the Committee may not like his government."

Delegates and observers recalled that not only had the United States delegation persisted in discriminating against the legal government of China's 500,000,000 people, even mobilizing its mechanical voting majority to prevent Peking's representatives from stating their case before the UN, but had recently applied this policy also to India and other Asian neutrals concerned with the Korean peace conference.

But as Katz-Suchy stood his ground, the State Department's El Salvadorian stooge regime came to the rescue with a proposal to compel the Chairman to call the Kuomintang agent "the Delegate of China." The voting majority carried it and Katz-Suchy left the room.

Tomorrow he will return.
(Continued on Page 6)

KATZ - SUCHY

Detroit Smith Act Stoolee Scabbed During Ford Strike

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—A former employee of Gerald L. K. Smith was the government's informer last week in the frameup Smith Act trial of six Michigan working class leaders before Federal Judge Frank Picard. The informer is William Nowell, also employed at one time in the Ford Motor Co.'s union-busting service department, under Harry Bennett.

Nowell, under cross-examination by defense counsel Ernest Goodman and by Thomas Dennis, Jr., defendant acting as his own counsel, admitted he had turned in the names of hundreds of people to the House Un-American Committee, and added, "What's the difference if some of them are Negro." Nowell is a Negro.

Nowell said he didn't think it was strikebreaking on his part to work during the 1941 Ford strike and draw his pay. Dennis was one of the strikers at that time.

Dennis brought out that while white informers of the government got \$25 a day and \$9 a day for other expenses, Nowell got \$25 a day and no expenses.

Nowell also said he didn't think

it was strikebreaking to testify for Ford's against the CIO, the UAW and the Communist Party in a lawsuit brought by the Ford Co. seeking an injunction in 1941 against picketing.

While Dennis was in the Army during World War II, Nowell said he was reclassified and never was drafted. He worked for Ford from 1940 to 1945.

This is the second government informer in this trial to come face to face with the defendants, Dennis, Nat Ganley and Saul Wellman who are their own counsel. Helen Winter, Philip Schatz and William Allan are being defended by Goodman, former UAW assistant counsel. The first one was John Lautner.

NOWELL'S STORY
Nowell in his directed story said that he "recruited" Allan into the Communist Party, and claimed he told Allan that he was joining an organization that "advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence and use of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Ganley, he said, came from New York to set up industrial unionism

China Helping to Rebuild Pyongyang

TOKYO, Nov. 22.—People's China will help rebuild the North Korean capital city of Pyongyang, a radio broadcast said today.

Radio Pyongyang said 280 Chinese construction engineers arrived in the war-battered capital city Nov. 13 to supervise reconstruction.

Sophie Gerson Hearing Set For Wednesday



MRS. SOPHIE GERSON

A motion to dismiss the denaturalization suit against Mrs. Sophie Gerson, wife of New York Communist legislative chairman Simon W. Gerson, will be argued Wednesday morning in Brooklyn Federal Court.

The denaturalization proceeding was brought last August by Attorney General Herbert Brownell. It is the usual preliminary to deportation proceedings.

Defending Mrs. Gerson will be Professor Royal Wilbur France, civil liberties lawyer.

Chief charges against Mrs. Gerson are that she "withheld material facts" at the time of her naturalization in 1945 when her husband was in the Army. According to the Attorney General's complaint, Mrs. Gerson "withheld" information about various picket line arrests when she was textile union organizer. The complaint also charges that Mrs. Gerson did not disclose membership in an organization teaching the doctrine of violent government overthrow.

Ms. Gerson came under Department of Justice attack immediately after her husband was acquitted by Federal Judge Edward Dimock of a Smith Act charge. The tipoff was given by Howard Rushmore, Hearst anti-labor communist then on leave as research director for the McCarthy Committee.

Rushmore wrote in his Journal-American column of April 11 last that "a close relative" of Gerson would be "seized for deportation to her native Poland." Nineteen days later Mrs. Gerson received a letter from the Immigration Service of the Justice Department. Ten weeks later a formal complaint was filed against her.

Mrs. Gerson came to the U.S. in 1922 at the age of 12. She has been married to Gerson since 1931. They have two children, (Continued on Page 6)

Ben Gold Hails Injunction Ruling Against NLRB

Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, yesterday hailed the preliminary injunction issued by federal judge Keech restraining the National Labor Relations Board's attempt to disrupt trade union organization by "illegal" decrees.

"District of Columbia Judge Keech's action," said Gold, "in granting the IFLWU a preliminary injunction against the NLRB, and his charge that the Board's action is illegal and not authorized by statute is a tremendous victory for the entire labor movement."

"This decision is a smashing blow to NLRB chairman Farmer's attempt to forge another link in the McCarthyite plan to destroy due process of law in our country. It once again affirms the American tradition of justice and the assumption of innocence until guilt is proven in a court of law. It is also a blow against Farmer's efforts to make the Board an even greater weapon of the open-shoppers' efforts to cripple the trade union movement."

"The illegal attempt of the NLRB to utilize the Taft-Hartley Law to interfere with the efforts of our union to organize the unorganized and improve their working and living conditions is still further proof of the anti-labor policies of the Administration. It confirms the growing conviction that the Administration has embraced McCarthyism as demonstrated by this illegal action and still pressing for a reduction of bail."

Those released were Frieda and David Katz, E. C. Greenfield and Lucille Betheourt, the latter of Lorain.

Joe Dougher of Steubenville, a

steel worker, was also put on \$5,000 bond, but bail arrangements

for him were due on the following day.

The rest of the 11, whose bail is

\$10,000 each except for Anthony Krichmarek, who is on \$7,500, are

demonstrated by this illegal action and still pressing for a reduction of bail.

McCarthy Denounced By Schenectady UE

Special to the Daily Worker

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—After hearing a report of business agent Leo Jandreau and chief shop steward William Mastriani on the closed hearings of Sen. Joseph McCarthy here, a membership meeting of UE Local 301 voted full support of the stand taken by the union's executive board.

The executive board of the United Electrical Radio & Machine local in the General Electric plant here decided to wage an all-out fight on the McCarthy committee and on other witchhunts agencies aiming to destroy the labor movement.

Last week almost 20 GE workers mostly UE members, were called before McCarthy's committee.

When McCarthy first came into town, following the Fort Monmouth "spy" fiasco, he intimated that there was a tieup between the fact that Morton Sobell was briefly employed by GE during the war and the hearings at Fort Mon-

"This should make it clear to any person who is impartial and who is not trying to undermine (Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854. Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Durmer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

LABOR AND BROWNELL'S HOAX

IT IS A REMARKABLE fact for Labor to note that few leading Democratic Party spokesmen have come out in support of ex-President Truman's historic warning that McCarthyism is a cancer that could eat away all American liberty, and that the Eisenhower administration has embraced McCarthyism.

Yet, in these words the recent Democratic President, despite his own role in starting the reign of fear, put his finger on the basic political issue that will face the country in the 1954 elections.

Truman challenged the GOP-McCarthy forces on the ground that they are out to destroy democratic law in the United States. But thus far, few Democratic spokesmen have taken up the challenge which Truman hurled at the Eisenhower administration.

Instead, there is either a prudent silence on the part of many Democratic leaders, or a series of rather feeble remarks which limit themselves mostly to the truism that the Brownell-Hoover attack on Truman is politically motivated.

LABOR SAW SOMETHING like this when Senator Lehman of New York was courageously fighting back against the vicious McCarthy attacks upon him on the Senate floor. The Democratic Party leaders sat silent and watched their colleague face the enemy single-handed. They followed the theory that when McCarthyism stabs at the Democratic Party it is "every man for himself." They let Lehman fight by himself. They are letting Truman's challenge stand as a mere personal statement of the former President.

And of course, there are the Democrats who are rushing pell-mell to out-McCarthy McCarthy to prove how loyal to America they are, such as Democratic House Leader McCormick who is rushing a wire-tap bill to get there first before the GOP can do it! Such a course spells suicide for the Democratic Party.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT knows what McCarthyism means to the unions—a war with no holds barred. Can labor watch the issue of McCarthyism being muffed, dodged, or befuddled by the tactics of the party and candidates through whom it exercises its influence now?

Labor should prepare now to make McCarthyism a major question in the 1954 elections, affecting all others—wages, taxes, Taft-Hartley, anti-depression measures, and peace. Labor, in its own interest, should test every Democratic candidate, on where he stands on the McCarthy issue—will he fight the "spy" hoax and its attack on democratic liberty? The time to organize for the 1954 elections is starting now. Up and down the labor movement, steps should be taken to unite the voters around candidates who will challenge the McCarthyism which is the real menace to the nation.

NIXON LECTURES JAPAN

THE PREAMBLE of the Constitution of Japan, which was promulgated Nov. 3, 1946, and adopted with Gen. MacArthur's approval May 3, 1947, declares that the Japanese people "renounce forever" the right to wage war or maintain armed land, sea or air forces.

Gen. MacArthur, the record shows, gave his blessing to this instrument, called it "enlightened."

It might be said that in doing this, MacArthur was for once in his life acting in accord with the national interests of the people of his own country. Many a mother whose son died in the jungles or waters of the South Pacific must have said "Amen!"

But now it appears that MacArthur was all wrong. Blessing that part of the Japanese Constitution was not good for us.

That, at any rate, is what vice-president Nixon really meant when he recently told the Japanese people it was not good for them.

Nixon, attacking the Japanese people's renunciation of war, demanded speedy rearmament.

It need hardly be argued that the Japanese people will not accept this dictation of Nixon, Knowland, Dulles and company.

The Japanese masses don't have to be told by a McCarthyite what is good for them. In increasing numbers, they are showing it by demonstrations, strikes and other forms of protest against the attempt to remilitarize their country and use their youth as cheap gun fodder to serve the aims of U. S. plutocrats.

And we Americans should recollect that it was precisely these McCarthyite know-nothings—MacArthur included—who on the eve of Pearl Harbor were speculating on how swiftly the Japanese militarists would advance through Soviet Siberia to join up with the Nazis.

The national interest of our country requires today, as then, a peaceful, democratic Japan.

CP Urges: Rout McCarthyism

(Continued from Page 1)

Eisenhower Administration is confronting the country. And the attempt, in the coming months, will be continued, as Sen. Jenner and others have let us know.

By confusing the masses with fantastic red-baiting and denouncing everything progressive as disloyalty, their aim is to dissolve the growing anger of the farmers at their increasingly difficult situation and to break up the resentment of the workers because of the studied hostility of Wall Street's agents now in power. It is an effort to blind the people to the developing economic crisis. It is a Republican attempt, in the face of staggering political defeats in Wisconsin and New Jersey, to carry the 1953 elections by a frenzied orgy of red-baiting. Their purpose is to win under cover of ideological terrorism and confusionism. Anti-Communist hysteria is their panacea for all problems.

The attack upon Truman is in reality an attack upon the whole labor movement, which today is generally in the camp of the Democratic Party. McCarthyism is a violent anti-labor movement.

THIS TIME the red-baiters, drunk in their hitherto unchallenged arrogance, have gone too far. It is one thing to frame up Communist leaders with the help of government stool-pigeons and perjurers, but it is something else again to red-bait an ex-President as a traitor to the nation. Truman, in his fiery denunciation of the charges, expressed the alarm and indignation that is rising far and wide among the American people at the shocking growth of the McCarthyite menace.

Now is the time to deal a smashing blow at this monster. The sharp stand of the recent CIO convention against McCarthyism sounds the right note. The whole labor movement, without delay, should take a similar position.

But the gravity of the situation demands far more than merely the passage of convention resolutions, however good. The issue must be taken to the great masses of the people. It should be raised in every trade union, in every Negro organization, in every farmer group, and in all other organized bodies of the masses. Every step should be taken to rouse the people to the grave danger and to prepare them for a vast political movement that will defeat every candidate in the 1954 elections who does not specifically repudiate McCarthyism and all its filthy works.

AN ORGANIC PART of the fight against McCarthyism is the fight to defend the Communists now being indicted and tried under the Smith, McCarran and Sedition laws, and to free Gene Dennis, Ben Davis, and the many others imprisoned under these laws. The fight to defend the legality of the Communist Party is the first line of the whole struggle to defend the Bill of Rights.

In warring against this McCarthyite pro-fascist menace, organized labor and its allies must realize that McCarthyism is bred of the war policies of Wall Street, as expressed through Eisenhower, Dulles and McCarthy. They must also understand that it is impossible to fight McCarthyism effectively while at the same time supporting the aggressive imperialistic war policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

It is an indisputable fact that the Trumans, Meany and Reuters, with their violent anti-Sovietism and red-baiting, have contributed greatly to, and are

continuing to feed the McCarthyite danger. The Truman Administration gave aid and comfort to the worst red-baiting reactionaries.

Obviously, labor and its allies must fight the Eisenhower Administration not, only in its domestic policies but also in its decisive foreign policies. It is politically absurd to take the position, as many of the top leadership of the AFL and CIO now do, of opposing Eisenhower at home as an enemy, and of supporting him abroad as the spokesman of the American masses. The deadly contradiction in policy must be removed. And it can be done only by organized labor and its allies freeing themselves from the Big Lie that the USSR is a military menace and that war is inevitable. They must accept the realistic policy of international negotiations on the basis of the

peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American people, in the face of a developing economic crisis, the growing menace of McCarthyism, and the continuing sinister danger of war, face many grave and urgent problems. The elections of 1954 will provide an opportunity to lay the basis for solving many of them. That is, if the people will crack down on the reactionaries.

The situation is ripe for organized labor and its allies, by a united smash, to rout the McCarthyite pro-fascists and warmongers, and to score a great political victory. This opportunity must not be missed. The working masses must not allow themselves to be politically deceived and blinded by the poison gas of the red-baiters, warmongers, and witchhunters.

National Tour Shows Wide Opposition to Walter Law

The McCarran-Walter Law has few defenders in our country, said Miss Louise Pettibone Smith, professor emeritus, at a press conference yesterday at the office of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Miss Smith has just returned from a 30-day national speaking tour for the Committee. She addressed meetings of church groups, trade unions and students. She said she found "widespread dissatisfaction with the persecution of the foreignborn under the McCarran-Walter Law."

Even an Immigration officer was forced to admit to her that parts of the law were unjust. There were cases, she said, where "people with no connection with any organizational work had been interrogated several times by government authorities, not only on their own past but on the activities of their neighbors. These people were terrified that something would happen to them and their families in case they didn't always answer questions the same way each time."

Miss Smith added, "It is not difficult to arouse Americans

against the McCarran - Walter Law. All one has to do is give specific instances of homes divided, hearts broken, elderly people persecuted.

"When you tell things like that to religious groups especially, you get an immediate reaction that this is not America, not in accord with the democratic traditions of the country and something ought to be done about it."

She also found "great indignation" in the colleges over the unjust law. Students understand the "absurdity of a law that penalizes grandfathers for things they did when they were 20."

College after college, she said, "is feeling the effect of not being able to hire teachers from abroad because of the difficulty in getting visas."

Trade union opposition to the law is also widespread, Miss Smith said. "But neither unions nor churches have yet found a satisfactory way of arousing their whole membership against the law. Once this is done, the movement for amendment or repeal would be irresistible," she added.

BRAZIL'S PEACE MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 4)

menced with an appeal signed by prominent Brazilians, including 189 deputies (the absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies). This campaign received effective support also from many trade unions and students' organizations. The Students' Union and the Pupils' Association of secondary schools in Rio de Janeiro, the Methodist Church, the Association of Brazilian Writers and other organizations joined the campaign.

Never before were conditions so favorable for successful struggle for peace in Brazil.

On Sept. 1 a nationwide referendum was launched in the country. Ballot boxes were put up everywhere—in large cities and villages, in the factories and in the countryside, in colleges and schools, in a number of religious associations and churches

—where the Brazilian people cast their ballot-forms in which they express themselves in favor of a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues and demand a final peace in Korea, peaceful settlement of the German problem, admission of People's China to UNO, establishment of trade, cultural and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, abrogation of the bilateral military agreement with the USA, etc. Deputations of prominent figures appeal to

the government demanding that the Brazilian delegation to UNO cease to be an appendage of the American voting machine and express the will of our people for peace.

The people of Brazil, whose life is becoming increasingly harder as a result of U.S. imperialist oppression, are rising in struggle for changing the existing situation. The fight for peace is growing and gaining momentum. The small-scale movement which began in 1949 and was later cruelly suppressed by the government has developed into a powerful legal movement embracing broad masses of the people and headed by outstanding figures of various political, economic and cultural groups. The influence of this movement is growing.

—Reprinted from "For a Lasting Peace and a People's Democracy."

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.

Reprinted as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1939.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$2.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$2.50 \$16.00
Daily Worker Only 4.50 8.00 14.00
The Worker 1.75 3.00

Gouzenko

(Continued from Page 1) town, suddenly appeared before the Canadian police in 1945 with an alleged "list" of "spies" in Canada and the USA. Gouzenko wanted the Canadian police to believe that the Soviet Union's embassy at Ottawa listed "spies" in a desk drawer and that Gouzenko simply took this because he believed in "freedom."

At first, the Canadian authorities would not swallow this obviously lunatic yarn. But with the change in the political climate which was being fomented, the government of Mackenzie King decided to make use of Gouzenko's "list." When Mackenzie King went to see Truman shortly after, he took with him this Gouzenko "list."

The Truman government, even after it launched the "Cold War" hysteria, was unable to find a single case on the Gouzenko list that could stand up in court if the American system of law was to mean anything. Gouzenko's lists, so far as anyone has ever been able to tell, consisted of nothing but the names of liberals or progressives against whom there never existed the slightest evidence of law violation.

THE MATTER OF THIS list was dropped until this year, when McCarthy demanded why Truman had "suppressed" the "spy list."

In McCarthy's new demand, the number of names on the list began to vary from 150 to something like 1,700. In his reply, Truman told the press that what he wanted to say could not be printed. His fury at McCarthy's effort to deceive the nation as to the true character of this Gouzenko list — whose crude and flimsy character was known to the White House during Truman's term — was obvious.

BUT NOW THIS shady Gouzenko is in the news again.

He has run through the \$100,000 he made on his "revelations," the press reports, and is greedy for a new killing in the American market, where his style of spy yarn brings a terrifically high price as McCarthyism rages.

The Jenner-McCarthy mob wants to haul Gouzenko in front of a TV camera so he can start stretching his memory on new

NEW ARRIVAL

Coatings, small and large cuts, including British, Mocombo, Rodea, Tweeds and Camel, Alpacas, Cashmeres — from another's failure to remain in business —

\$5 to \$6.50

(worth a lot more)

MILL END IMPORTS

76 E. 11th St.

Two doors west of Broadway

Great Sale on Imported Linens

From the U.S.S.R.

Size	Sale Price
56x56 GOLD, HEMSTITCHED	\$3.75
56x68 GOLD, BLUE, HEMSTITCHED	5.50
56x83 GOLD, HEMSTITCHED	7.00
White on White with Green, Blue, Gold or Peach Borders	
54x66	3.75
54x82	4.75
60x83, WHITE ON WHITE DAMASK, HEMSTITCHED, WITH 8 NAPKINS	12.50
60x100 WHITE ON WHITE DAMASK, HEMSTITCHED, WITH 12 NAPKINS	18.50
Toweling 16 inches wide — 50 cents per yard	
We also carry Linens from Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Ireland	
306 SEVENTH AVENUE	
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	

Stanley Theatre

"spy" tales.

After all, is it not the characteristic of these professional informers that their memories stretch and stretch to suit the political needs of the Congressional witchhunters?

BUT THE Canadian government has refused.

The Canadian people are outraged by the official State Department demand that Canada "play ball" with the McCarthy hysteria. The press hints strongly that no Canadian government could withstand the anger of the Canadian people if it caved in to the McCarthyite threats coming from Washington.

Why does Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, refuse to hand over Gouzenko for the TV circus in the USA?

A number of reasons have appeared.

First, the Canadian government flatly states that Gouzenko told his story five years ago. He has nothing to add, they significantly tell Washington, hinting unmistakably that Canada is aware that the McCarthyites want Gouzenko to start elaborating on his original yarn to fit the needs of the GOP in their effort to stampede the USA toward fascism and war.

SECOND if Gouzenko gets into the hands of the McCarthyite mob, there is no telling how far he will go in his smear tirades — he could start painting the Canadians as "soft on communism" just the way this is being done to the FDR-Truman administration here.

If the Bentley-Budenz mob which got its start under Truman can turn on the Democrats as they are now doing, could not a Gouzenko pull the same trick? How could the Canadians then get him back; he might claim "political asylum" under McCarthy's wing from a "communist" Canada!

IT IS OBVIOUS from all this that the big aim of the McCarthy-GOP frameup is to indict the Democrats for having stuck too long to the laws of the U.S., for having asked for evidence whenever some of the professional liars brought their lists.

McCarthyism wants to destroy all laws, all rules of evidence, and make the "anti-Communist" accusation synonymous with automatic guilt.

Their demand for Gouzenko is alarming the world, because it shows that Washington could turn this "anti-Communist" forgery against any of its allies whenever it decided it needed some blackmail.

TO NATHAN

His vivid memory will always be full of life as he was. His hearty spirit and purpose lives on in the pages of this paper. And in all of us who love him.

FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Katz-Suchy

(Continued from Page 3) Will the U.S. delegates still persist in this time-consuming business — that is the question.

Delegates and observers remarked on the curious fact that the U.S. delegate responsible for the diversion was Archibald Carey, Jr., lawyer, minister, Chicago Alderman, and only Negro member of the Eisenhower delegation to the UN, with whom Gov. James F. Byrnes, South Carolinian racist, refused to pose for photographers.

ACLU Studies TV Ban on Charney Talk

American Civil Liberties Union attorneys are investigating the political banning of George Blake Charney from WABD-TV Thursday night, it was learned yesterday. Charney, a New York Communist leader, was Peoples Rights candidate for district attorney in the recent elections.

Clifford Forster, special counsel to the ACLU, is seeking the TV station's position. The ACLU attorney received from Charney a copy of the banned speech and the protest filed with the FCC by Charney's campaign manager, Simon W. Gerson.

The speech by Charney was to have dealt among other issues, with the recent attacks of Attorney General Brownell on former President Harry Truman.

It was Charney's handling of the Brownell attacks which observers saw as the reason for the station's gag. The station announced to its listeners at 7:45 Thursday that it had cancelled the speech because it was "Communist propaganda."

A flood of telephoned protests hit the station, it was learned.

The speech had been advertised in the N.Y. Times, the Yonkers Herald-Statesmen, the National Guardian.

Assails Move to Ban Group That Fights Smith Act

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee has protested in a letter to Warren Olney, assistant Attorney General, against the proposed designation of the CEDC as a "subversive organization."

McAvoy declared the CEDC was not formed under the direction of the Communist Party or as a 'front organization' of the Communist Party.

He states the organization was initiated for the sole purpose of the defense of the Constitutional right of CP leaders under indictment in New York for violation of the Smith Act, and that it was specifically announced in the call to the Conference that "such a movement required taking no position on the political program of the defendants."

"We have gone a long way in abrogation of freedom of speech when opposition to the Smith Act can be classified as subversive," McAvoy's letter states.

In Memoriam

to

MARIA

—The Family

Williamsburgh Extends deepest sympathy to the family of MARIA Beloved fighter for freedom.

'PLOT TO KILL LODGE' IS PHONY, POLICE INDICATE

The New York Daily News Friday, in screaming headline and a copyrighted article, attempted to stir up anti-Puerto Rican hysteria by screaming: "Guard Lodge Against Puerto Rican Assassin in a Nationalist Plot."

The story, growing out of the fact that Lodge was seen accompanied by city cops, was given the lie by Police Department Chief of Detective George A. Loures.

Loures told reporters, "The

story has no foundation in fact. The guard is a routine detail such

as assigned to visiting dignitaries and important persons. We have no word of any threat."

The copyrighted article, bylined "Neal Patterson," declared, "The round-the-clock-armed guard assigned ten days ago to Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the UN, is there to safeguard him against a possible attack by fanatical Puerto Rican Nationalist gunmen, such as the bloody Nov. 1, 1950, attempt to kill President Truman at Blair House in Washington."

Schenectady

(Continued from Page 3) unions in general and the UE in particular that there is absolutely no reason whatever why representatives of the UE should be called in to be questioned in an investigation which proposes to look into espionage but not into unions."

The question can properly be asked: Is this a forerunner to the Butler Committee investigation that is expected to take place shortly whose only purpose is, by their own admission to destroy by legislation militant trade unions?

The headlines which McCarthy and Butler are looking for are intended to keep out of the press what really concerns the workers in this community, namely increasing unemployment, layoffs caused by decentralization and the daily increases in the cost of living. McCarthy and Butler will not be interested in these questions."

Last week the American Labor Party, in a leaflet, declared that "General Electric has rolled out the red carpet for McCarthy. They know that his hunt for 'Communists' is nothing more or less than an attempt to break UE and weaken the whole labor movement. . . . The ALP will support and stand alongside the UE, the Democratic Party or any organization being attacked by McCarthy and McCarthyism."

At the membership meeting of Local 301, many expressions were heard from the rank and file demanding a walk-out in protest against the probe.

Jandreau stated, "We understand McCarthy will be back later, and we can't tell what will happen then. It will be up to the membership."



Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL

JACK R.

BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 70th St.
near 3rd Ave.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bld. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-2444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Jack's Beanstalk Exposed as The Old Moscow Grapevine

Protest Franco Theatre Group Visit Here

Leaflets protesting emissaries from Franco are being distributed at the Broadhurst Theatre, where the Spanish Theatre has opened its repertory of plays. The leaflet and distribution is sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

In commenting on the fact that there is no play in the repertory representing the Spain of today, the leaflet states:

"Under fascism culture is destroyed. The Franco regime has killed or exiled such outstanding artists as Frederico Garcia Lorca, Manuel Altamirano, Juan Ramon Jimenez, Margarita Xirgu, Rafael Altamira, Francisco Giner, and countless others. No culture can flourish in Spain today."

"When Franco sends a Spanish Theatre group to the United States (and no group could leave Spain without the approval of the dictator Franco), it is only for the purpose of trying to get support for his fascist regime, which is hated by most Americans. For years such emissaries of Franco were not permitted into the United States, but now that the administration has signed a war pact with Franco they are trying to make his regime respectable in the eyes of the American people."

Four Great English Tragedies

By BEN LEVINE

"Four English Tragedies," recently issued by Penguin Books in their inexpensive (65c) paper-covered editions, offers an excellent chance to get a view of the heights attained by the Elizabethan theatre.

"Edward the Second" by Christopher Marlowe, tells the story of the monarch in whose reign, at the beginning of the 14th Century, the Scots defeated the English at Bannockburn, Ireland won a short-lived independence and the people stormed the Tower of London to free political prisoners. Marlowe's play deals with the civil war of the feudal lords with the king which opened the way to the other events.

It is one of the earliest of the Elizabethan historical dramas that paved the way for Shakespeare's similar works, and, like Shakespeare, Marlowe casts his sympathies fundamentally with the forces tending toward a strong, centralized monarchy and against the reactionary, anti-national feudal barons.

Thomas Heywood's "A Woman Killed with Kindness," is also a play opposed to the quarrelsome feudal lords, but its ideology is already that of the rising middle class, and it paints the quiet virtues of bourgeois family life. This domestic drama tells how a husband

The absurd attack on the 700-year-old Robin Hood legend by Indiana McCarthyites stirred Inez Robb, World Telegram columnist, to write a snazzy column spoofing another "Red" who robbed the rich to give to the poor—Jack of "Jack and the Beanstalk" fame.

Miss Robb writes that Jack, like "Robin Hood" "masqueraded as a philanthropist but actually he was nothing but a nasty little sneak thief." He made a great thing out of robbing the rich to give to the poor. He did rob a rich, befuddled giant by breaking and entering his home via a beanstalk. He said it was to help his poor widowed mother. Nothing of the kind.

"New evidence recently uncovered in Washington indicated that . . . the kid divided the loot between the Young Communist League and the pinball machines in the neighborhood drug stores."

Of course, continues Miss Robb, there's "no actual proof that Jack was a 'card-carrying' Communist any more than Robin Hood delivered the blueprints of England's super-secret weapon, the crossbow, to Ivan the terrible."

"But someone, certainly slipped the blueprint to the Russians, and it has long since been established that Hood was at one time a test pilot in the crossbow lab. And to come to the crucial evidence, why did Jack and Hood rob only the rich?"

That's easy. Their robbing of the rich was "part of a Communist plan for world domination and . . . for giving money a bad name . . ."

"Let a situation like this develop and before you know it there's a full-fledged depression . . ."

The fact that Marx and Engels didn't write the Communist Manifesto until several centuries after both Robin Hood and Jack of "Jack and the Beanstalk" had become legends, only proves, says Miss Robb, "how subtle and cunning the enemy is in his designs."

Miss Robb also asks her readers to note that "both Hood and Jack were members of a secret cell in the Nottingham apparatus and established a framework of the underground which still serves London and is cleaner and more efficient than the New York sub-way . . ."

Next week, same time, same place: "East Lynne" and "Cinderella, Super Spy."

Eloquent Words by an ex-President

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue. The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature."

—George Washington's Farewell Address to Congress, Sept. 19, 1796.

permits his wife to live, and even gives her a well-furnished castle to live in, after he has caught her in bed with his friend. The "kindness" kills the young lady, in a scene filled with sweet sermons.

The poetry is of a high order, and keeps the play alive despite the cloying atmosphere. For example:

"I will be secret, lady, close as night;
And not the light of one small glorious star
Shall shine here in my forehead, to betray
That act of night."

The most interesting of the four plays is John Webster's "Duchess of Malfy." The duchess is among the great figures of dramatic literature. A widow, she defies the aristocratic code to marry her ser-

vant and have children by him, and she declares:

"Why should only I,
Of all the other prices of the world,
Be eased up like a holy relic?

I have youth
And a little beauty."

Her brothers, a lascivious cardinal and a gloomy duke, conspire to kill her, in their anger at seeing her rich estate slip out of their hands into the possession of her steward, "a slave that only smelled of ink and counters." She accepts death in preference to giving up her right to marry the man she loves.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry, are only college-bred orators.

This play was produced recently by the British Broadcasting Corp. It would go well on television.

The last of the four plays is John Dryden's "All for Love" which is the same story that Shakespeare tells in "Anthony and Cleopatra" but which, written about 70 years later, is tailored to an age which liked its plays more tightly constructed and preserving the so-called classical unities of time and place. Dryden's play is neater, it is mainly a long debate between love and duty, while Shakespeare's play roams over the entire Roman and Egyptian world and fills it with living people compared to whom Dryden's characters, though they speak in fine poetry,

Illinois Farmers Agree on Plea for World Peace

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Illinois' biggest farm organization revealed deep division in its ranks over basic farm policy, in a four-day meeting here attended by some 5,000 farmers.

Leaders of the Illinois Agricultural Association were able to salvage a traditionally conservative program which opposes strong price supports for farm commodities.

However, there were many who were courageous enough to condemn this line as leading to "sure-

fire disaster for the farm families and for the American people as a whole."

A McLean County man who farms 160 acres in Central Illinois threw the National Agricultural Policy session into a turmoil by a demand for no weakening in price supports.

"If supports are reduced," declared Ernest Schirch, "don't think you're going to be able to pay these high taxes and buy these \$3,000 tractors."

Schirch denounced the heads of the major farm organizations for

their failure to get together on a strong farm program. "Are we going to stand up or let these leaders tell us what we want?" he demanded.

To vigorous applause from the delegates, he declared that "we'll never get anywhere with one farm organization pulling one way and the other two pulling another."

He was referring to the Farmers Union, which favors strong price supports, and to the Farm Bureau and the National Grange, which advocate weakening of supports.

The only unanimous note in the

convention was the advocacy of world peace, which received thundering approval at each mention by speakers.

"There are three things that farm people fear," said Warren Newberry, national Rural Youth director of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"They are war, depression and loss of freedom from within."

Newberry declared that "it's the young farmer who fights the wars and who is more concerned than others in what the future holds."

Many of the sessions reflected the pessimism of the farmers in this state who have traditionally taken a more conservative stand than those in other states.

They heard John C. Lynn, legislative director of the Farm Bureau, declare that "we need to find a formula for prosperity without war and with a minimum of interference by the government."

However, the convention underscored the problems of restricted world markets, the huge farm commodity surpluses, high prices of the farmers' needs.

Teto

(Continued from Page 1)

ment classified material, but that did not save them from being branded as spies by a former thief, in a televised McCarthy hearing last Thursday.

After a one-hour hearing during which the accused workers were thrown out of the room when they tried to cross-examine their accuser, Herbert L. Ross, manager of GE's Lynn, Mass., plant issued a statement declaring: "None of the witnesses who invoked the fifth amendment . . . and none of those who publicly said they followed the same procedure at yesterday's closed hearings are working on government classified work at GE."

"We feel confident that in those areas where we are doing work under classified government contracts we are complying with the security regulations as set forth by the government."

Despite this assertion, Ross announced the suspension of employees Robert Goodwin and Nathaniel Mills, who were named by a self-described FBI spy, William Teto, as Communists. In a telegram to Goodwin and Mills, the GE official announced their suspension "pending our further investigation and determination," and cited their failure to avail themselves "of the opportunity to deny" Communist membership.

A closed hearing on the McCarthy group, Goodwin and Mills invoked the fifth amendment and refused to give testimony that they said might be used to incriminate them. If they had testified and denied membership, they would have been subject to perjury prosecution based on Teto's testimony.

Teto, after making his surprise announcement that he had been a secret FBI agent inside the Communist Party since 1941, said he was "sick and tired" of leading a dual life. He claimed he had not told the FBI of his intended appearance before the McCarthy committee, and the FBI declined to comment.

LARCENY RECORD

Teto clammed up when reporters questioned him about his police and Army records. According to district court records in Fitchburg, Mass., Teto was arrested several times for larceny by checks and in 1938 a three-month jail sentence was suspended when he made restitution. The records also showed he had been absent without leave from the Army in 1919 and 1921 and was turned over to military authorities.

Teto worked on turbines at the

Fitchburg plant for a few years after 1942. He said he then became an official of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and after 1946 went into the upholstery business.

While on the stand, he pointed out Goodwin and Mills, who were seated in the courtroom, and said they were Communists. The two accused men jumped out angrily and demanded the right to cross-examine the witness. McCarthy ordered them removed from the hearing and when their attorney, Gabriel Kantrovitz, protested, he was escorted out too.

Three other witnesses who followed Teto on the stand invoked the Fifth Amendment and declined to answer McCarthy's questions. They were Henry Archdeacon of Boston and Witulad Piekarzki and Donald Morrill of Lynn. Archdeacon told reporters later he was a member of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO and said he had never belonged to the Communist Party but objected to the McCarthy quiz as an attack on labor.

UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald said McCarthy's "wild and unsubstantiated charges of 'sabotage' and 'espionage' . . . are a slander against the 20,000 GE workers of Lynn and Everett. Sen. McCarthy is hungry for headlines but his hit-and-run smears cannot hide the fact that he supplies no proof of his charges. . . .

"High GE officials have themselves admitted that charges of 'espionage' and 'sabotage' in GE plants are unfounded," Fitzgerald said, recalling the testimony last May of GE vice-president Lemuel Boulware, who told the House Labor Committee GE workers are "very carefully examined." Boulware said workers are assigned to work on very small individual components of a whole product and they rarely even know what it looks like or what its purpose is.

Fitzgerald said the big corporations are cooperating with McCarthy because they want passage of the Butler bill, which "means destruction of unions and an open door for layoffs, wage cuts, speed up and vastly higher profits."

PROTEST FIRING

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Nathaniel Mills and Robert Goodwin, suspended from their jobs by General Electric, blasted William Teto as a "stoolie" who "dutifully performed on strings" in naming them as Communists at a McCarthy committee hearing.

They asserted that GE had suspended them because of their "persistent activities for better conditions, pay and security on the job."

In a joint statement, Mills and Goodwin appealed "to all believers in democracy to protest these Mc-

Carthy outrages and General Electric's collusion with them."

Their statement, in part:

"The plague of McCarthyism has hastily come and gone, carrying the contempt of all observers with any concern for our country's hard-won democracy."

"No evidence of spying was produced, but one stoolie dutifully performed on strings to confirm the fact that men of all political beliefs work for General Electric."

"On the other hand, our record is that of long, steady employment at G. E. with our political beliefs well known to all. Our record further has been one of persistent activities for better conditions, pay and security on the job."

"This, of course, a big business like G. E. has not liked."

"Therefore, G. E. has taken this opportunity to remove us from our jobs, that are not on government orders, and gives its reason not as the headlined spying and sabotage but for our beliefs long known to them."

"We appeal to all believers in democracy to protest these McCarthy outrages and General Electric's collusion with them."

Gabriel Kantrovitz, counsel for Mills and Goodwin, declared here:

"I regard the action of the General Electric Co. in suspending Mr. Mills and Mr. Goodwin as arbitrary and without legal basis. My clients have testified in secret session that they are patriotic citizens and have been guilty of no misconduct at General Electric or elsewhere."

"The rules prevailing and the conduct of the McCarthy committee are a regression to the days of the Star Chambers and tend generally to destroy this ancient Anglo-American principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, after a trial in a court of law where he is afforded an opportunity to confront and cross-examine his accusers and present evidence of his looks like or what its purpose is."

My objection is based on two grounds: first, that from competent medical sources it is clear that Thompson requires at least six weeks of convalescence to recover from the recent brain operation caused by the murderous assault upon him in the Federal House of Detention, Oct. 23; second, that Thompson's new locale places him under a dual custody and under circumstances which make possible a new attempt on his life."

I am, of course, taking the necessary legal steps for a writ. However, the situation is too grave to wait. Strongly suggest that Thompson be returned immediately to Federal custody under guarantees against any new attack and under conditions making for his complete recovery."

QUIZ IUE MEN

Another witness at McCarthy's hearing last week was James J. Walsh, chief steward of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) group at Everett, Mass. Walsh told newsmen he and William R. Wilder, had been questioned in a secret session about the mimeographed publication, "Spotlight" that he and Wilder edit.

He said he had been asked by McCarthy whether any Communists are connected with the paper and he replied, "No, unless Wilder and I are Communists and we certainly are not."

Prior to his questioning, Walsh had told reporters, "I don't know why I was called. But if he thinks he's going to interfere with our union affairs, he's in for trouble."

"I don't know what he wants from me. I've never had anything to do with Communism. But I'm used to pushing big guys around."

Wilder thought his subpoena resulted from the subcommittee's attempt "to smear the previous clearance boards of the Truman Administration."

Thompson

(Continued from Page 1)

the court, Mrs. Mary M. Kaufman, attorney for Thompson, warned that in the City prison there were no guarantees against another murderous attack on her client. Apart from a possible provocation against Thompson, Mrs. Kaufman swore, his recovery could not take place under the conditions of the city prison.

Pointing out that Dr. Aldo Morello, the Bellevue physician who operated on Thompson, has stated that the Communist leader requires at least six weeks to convalesce, Mrs. Kaufman called for his transfer to a hospital or nursing home.

On Friday in a sharp telegram to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Mrs. Kaufman demanded Thompson's transfer to Federal custody "under guarantees against any new attack and under conditions making for his complete recovery." Copies of her wire also went to James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and Albert Williams, City Commissioner of Correction.

TEXT OF WIRE

Text of Mrs. Kaufman's telegram follows:

Wish to enter vigorous protest against the shift yesterday of my client, Robert C. Thompson, from the Bellevue Prison ward to the New York City prison.

My objection is based on two grounds: first, that from competent medical sources it is clear that Thompson requires at least six weeks of convalescence to recover from the recent brain operation caused by the murderous assault upon him in the Federal House of Detention, Oct. 23; second, that Thompson's new locale places him under a dual custody and under circumstances which make possible a new attempt on his life."

I am, of course, taking the necessary legal steps for a writ. However, the situation is too grave to wait. Strongly suggest that Thompson be returned immediately to Federal custody under guarantees against any new attack and under conditions making for his complete recovery."

Don't Forget To Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

here as "schools for communism." He delivered his usual lurid tales of what "he was taught" in a school he says he went to in the Soviet Union. His chief bid for headlines was to claim that he was "taught" the necessity of "seizing the government officials in the U. S. in the event of a revolution."

Goodman objected to Nowell's claim he was taught the necessity of "capturing the President of the United States."

Goodman leaped to his feet and declared:

"The last part of this testimony is so inflammatory and prejudicial that I can't see how we can have a fair trial from here on on the issues in the case. I have no way to defend my clients. There is no way I can see to determine whether he is telling the truth. Just imagine the effect that this has on anyone. There is nowhere I know of where I can go for facts to refute it."

Judge Frank Picard refused to order the testimony stricken from the court. He said, "That's the government's entire case." He also denied a motion for a mistrial by Saul Wellman.

Nowell said on cross-examination he was not conversant with the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic writings of Gerald L. K. Smith. He admitted that when he spoke from the platform with Smith from 1940 to 1945 he got permission to leave his job with the "sociological Department" at Ford's.

Goodman also brought out that Nowell's wife was now up for deportation.

Goodman also brought out that Nowell had said he was teaching Peters "Manual on Organization" in 1933, when it was not published until 1935.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call Al. 4-7554.

What's On?

Coming

JOSEPH STAROBIN, just returned from China and Viet Nam will tell of his 2½ years tour of Europe as correspondent for the Daily Worker, Tues., Dec. 1 at Yugoslav Home, 405 W. 41st St. 8:30 p.m. Contr. 40c. No other collection. Sponsored by Garment Freedom of the Press.

CAMP UNITY Reunion Dance. Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 25 at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

CAMP UNITY REUNION DANCE

THANKSGIVING EVE, WED., NOV. 25

MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th ST. & 8th AVE.

See you at the Reunion, yes everybody will be there

Dance to the Music of Edna Smith and her Unity Band—Entertainment

Margaret McCadden, Philip Rose, Zeb Collins, Marie McBroom

Presenting your favorite Songs and Dances

Admission \$1.25 in advance — \$1.75 at door

Tickets can be secured at our office: 1 Union Square West

Open daily Nov. 17 thru Nov. 25

9 P.M. until 2 A.M.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

Christmas Mailing
Open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Every day except Thanksgiving and Saturday and Sundays
POLITICAL PRISONERS RELIEF CAC
6 East 17th St., N.Y. 8

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The Business Office of the Daily Worker will be closed Thursday, Nov. 26. Therefore, all club bundle orders and advertisements for the SUN-DAY issue must be in our office by 10 A.M. Wednesday, Nov. 25.

